(c) Government has not received any complaint in this regard.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

Anaemia and underweight Children

2040. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malnutrition ails Indian kids and the figure for anaemia and underweight has reached upto an alarming level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the achievement of our scheme to make our children healthier, State-wise;

(d) whether Government contemplate to launch any scheme/ programme specially for mental and physical development of kids; and

(e) the comparative study of above from China?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (e) Malnutrition, including anemia, is a problem in our country . According to the National Family Health Survey(NFHS-III) (2005-06), 46% children are underweight and 79.1% children in the age group 6-35 months are anemic. The details thereof are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The State-wise nutritional status and anemia among children as per the latest survey conducted by the Government, the National Family Health Survey-III, 2005-06 (NFHS-III) is enclosed.

The measures initiated by the Government to improve the nutritional status including anemia are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

As per the State of the World's Children Report 2007, published by UNICEF, eight per cent of China's children five are underweight.

Statement-I

State-wise Nutritional Status & Anaemia among Children - NFHS III (2005-06)

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Agency	Children Under 3 years who are stunted (%)	Children Under 3 years who are wasted (%)	Children Under 3 years who are Under weight (%)	Anaemia among Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	All India	38.4	19.1	45.9	79.0
I.	**MAJOR STATES (Population 720 million)**				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.9	12.7	36.5	79.1
2.	Assam	34.8	13.1	40.4	76.7
3.	Bihar	42.3	27.7	58.4	87.6
4.	Chhattisgarh	45.4	17.9	52.1	81.0
5.	Gujarat	42.4	17.0	47.4	80.1
6.	Haryana	35.9	16.7	41.9	82.5
7.	Jharkhand	41.0	31.1	59.2	77.7
8.	Karnataka	38.0	17.9	41.1	82.7
9.	Kerala	21.1	16.1	28.8	55.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	39.9	33.3	60.3	82.6
11.	Maharashtra	37.9	14.6	39.7	71.9
12.	Orissa	38.3	18.5	44.0	74.2
13.	Punjab	27.9	9.0	27.0	80.2
14.	Rajasthan	33.7	19.7	44.0	79.6
15.	Tamil Nadu	25.1	21.5	33.2	72.5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	46.0	13.5	47.3	85.1
17.	West Bengal	33.0	19.0	43.5	69.4
II.	**SMALLER STATES**				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.2	16.5	36.9	66.3
2.	Delhi	35.4	15.5	33.1	63.2
3.	Goa	21.3	12.1	29.3	49.3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	26.6	18.8	36.2	58.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.6	15.4	29.4	68.1
6.	Manipur	24.7	8.3	23.8	52.8
7.	Meghalaya	41.7	28.2	46.3	68.7
8.	Mizoram	30.1	9.2	21.6	51.7
9.	Nagaland	30.3	14.6	29.7	na
10.	Sikkim	28.9	13.1	22.6	56.9
11.	Tripura	30.0	19.9	39.0	67.9
12.	Uttaranchal	31.9	16.2	38.0	61.5

Source: National Family Health Survey 3, IIPS, Mumbai

Statement II

Measures to improve the nutritional status including Anemia

Government has initiated various measures to improve the nutritional status including anemia in the population. The measures are:

1. The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to improve the availability of and access to quality health care. Under this Mission, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH-II) for Anemia Control, provides iron and folic acid tablets to all pregnant and lactating women and preschool children.

   The other important interventions under NRHM include Janani Suraksha Yojana wherein cash incentives are provided for delivering a child at the health institution. A village link worker (ASHA) who will orient the community on the importance of Nutrition and shall be provider of IFA tablets besides orienting the community on other health related issues.

2. Supplementary feeding through programmes like Integrated Child Development services scheme. Children in the age group 0-6 yrs receive supplementary nutrition, immunization, preschool education etc. Supplementary food to pregnant women/nursing mothers to the extent of 500 Calories and 20-25 gm protein per day is also provided along with nutrition and health education. One of the recent steps to increase the effectiveness of services

under ICDS is the provision of 50% of Recommended Dietary allowances (RDA) of micronutrients through supplementary food.

Supplementary food is also provided through National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal programme) to school going children.

3. A National Nutrition Policy was adopted in 1993 and the National Plan Action on nutrition is being implemented through various departments of Government of India. Now a National Nutrition Mission has been set up to deal with all nutritional problems through a Mission mode approach.

4. Other measures initiated by the Government to improve the Nutritional Status of the people are:

- Improving agricultural and horticulture produce.
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through income generating schemes
- Availability of essential food items at subsidised cost through Targeted Public Distribution system and Public Distribution system
- Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification

5. Programmes for prevention of Specific Micronutrient Deficienty disorders other than iron deficiency

(i) Prophylaxis Programme to prevent Nutritional Blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency. This is also under the RCH programme
(ii) National Iodine Deficiency disease Control Programme (NIDDCP)
(iii) Pilot Programme for control of Micronutrient Deficiencies

AIIMS Like Institutions in Bhopal

†2041. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities of the country where provision has been made to open the branches of AIIMS and whether Bhopal is also included into the same;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.